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George William Cooper is beginning to suspect that he cannot fool the people of the Fifth district any longer. It is not necessary to use "bright silver

dollars" to hire Democrats in this vicinity not to attend Democratic meetings. David Bennett Hill, if he has been playing a fair game, now realizes the objections | pects to obtain nearly as much revenue.

to the "snapper" tactics which were played upon Mr. Cleveland's friends. If the President's New York organ, the

Times, has not bolted the nomination of Hill it has already made it impossible for It to do him any good during the campaign.

It was indiscreet of Hon. William L. Wilson to allow himself to be feted by British business men while his party at home already has more than it can do in explaining away congressional blunders.

Mr. Bynum did his utmost to defeat the bill which put over \$700,000 into the treasury because he always stands with the ultra Southern Representatives against the people of Indiana.

The taxing of lots for the construction of sewers by the front foot, regardless of their excellent illustration of what the single land tax would be if generally adopted.

Mr. Wilson told the British banqueters that the Gorman bill would injure their of course, and in view of this injury it was nice of them to be unselfish and forgiving and offer him a feast.

Levi P. Morton does not represent an "uplifting" in politics is the complaint of a Cleveland organ in Massachusetts which serves the Democracy under the mark of mugwumpism. That sort of hypocrisy has been found out

"Our people always go to Democratic meetings," said a Randolph county Repub-That curiosity must be rewarded this year by the recital of a large number of very stupid misrepresentations.

Many Democrats have been abused by the Democratic press, but Hill has been gibbeted and placarded as a black-hearted traitor. Most of that press will now praise him, showing that treason of the blackhearted variety is not so bad a thing in the Democratic party.

Mr. Cleveland's New York organ remarks that the American flour trade in Brazil "continues dull." Now that the Harmonths and American flour will pay a duty of 25 per cent., there will be little American flour trade, anyway.

The Democratic Brooklyn Eagle finds an explanation for the emphatic refusal of ex-Secretary Whitney to be the Democratic sionate insistence that Hill should be in the saying that "the best place for a boil is on another man's back."

Half the veterans in Indiana at least have Myers is in accord with the Cleveland pendoes not give the reasons of his belief in

The Louisville Courier-Journal calls attention to the fact that boss Havemyer said to the Senate committee that the Mc-Sugar Trust than the Senate bill, but the C.-J. forgets to add that the Senate bil per cent, more than it did under the Mc-

Democratic papers are talking about the derful popular uprising. "Popular uprising" is good in view of the fact that all the candidates who had been considered desirable had refused to run, and Tammany politicians in the convention laid hold o Hill in sheer desperation as the only avail-

While there are serious objections to having the School Board appointed by the Mayor, like the members of other boards, it is eminently proper that its estimates for money and loans and purchases of property should be submitted to the City Council to be made valid, like the estimates and loans recommended by the Mayor and the

The Detroit Free Press thinks there is no partisan capital to be made by Republicans out of the lynching of negroes at McGeenee, Ark., because the ringleaders in | pockets. the lynching were themselves negroes. Republicans are not engaged in making party capital out of such affairs. What they point out from time to time in that the frequency trains at the stake and other

gions where such things are common are in a condition of barbarism and savagery. If they are also Democrats, that is an in cidental matter. So far as the participation of negroes in "lynching bees" is concerned that is to be expected when the offense happens to be one that rouses their wrath. If white people of Arkansas and thereabouts, who assume to be of a superior race, hang without trial men who are sus pected of crime, what better can be looked for from ignorant and imitative blacks? What Republican and other fair-minded Northern newspapers want is for Southern whites to become civilized. The improvement of the negroes will naturally follow.

PROFESSOR WILSON'S DELUSION.

The suggestion in Chairman Wilson's speech at the dinner given in his honor by the Chamber of Commerce, in London, to the effect that the Democratic tariff law and the more marked departures to free trade which Mr. Wilson advocates will injure rather than benefit Great Britain's trade, must have tickled John Bull, who is not an ex-college professor or a theorist, but a hard-headed, practical and grasping person. As a matter of fact, such suggestion is contradicted by many expressions of Chairman Wilson himself. In his presentation of his bill to the House he made estimates of the revenues which would be derived from imports under the Cleveland-Wilson bill. The sugar duty was light in that bill compared with the present law, and yet Mr. Wilson estimated that nearly as much revenue would be derived from imports as under the McKinley law. The duties of the present tariff law, leaving sugar out, are on an average about 50 per cent. less than those of the McKinley law, yet on the same articles the treasury ex-

dozen cases of a certain kind of foreignmade goods are sold in this country when the duty was, say, 60 per cent, ad valorem, it stands to reason that at least double that quantity will be sold when the duty has been reduced to 30 per cent. If it is the high tariff which keeps out foreign goods, then the lower the tariff the more will be imported. Professor Wilson may not believe this, but every business man understands it, and no business men more thoroughly understand it than those British merchants who listened to our freetrade theorist. Because they understood it, they had the bonded warehouses in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and, indeed, in the interior cities, filled with goods awaitlaw-which goods they hastened to take out when it had been passed, to put upon the market. Because British manufacturers and merchants knew that the throwing down of half the wall which kept them out of this country would at least double their opportunities, they sent their traveling men and circulars to American jobbers last June, July and August, offering great bargains should the Democratic tariff bill be-

Many years ago, in the House of Commons, when that body was considering an increase of the revenue, Burke, the greatest of British statesmen, epigrammatically said: "Halve your duties and double your revenues." That rule may not be in force now, but nearly everybody, except a selfduped American theorist, knows that to halve the McKinley duties will double the import of foreign goods competing with our

# "HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF."

The saying, "history repeats itself," has come to have the force of a truism or axiom. It does repeat itself. The same causes produce like results, and the record of these makes history. In his first message to Congress, delivered Dec. 8, 1857 President Buchanan, a Democrat, said:

In the midst of unsurpassed plenty in all the productions of agriculture and in all manufactures suspended, our public works retarded, our private enterprises of different kinds abandoned and thousands of useful laborers thrown out of employment and reduced to want.

This was after eleven years of the Walker tariff, which was for revenue only, and when the revised Walker tariff had been in force six months. It was the result devised, and it was devised and revised by the party to which Mr. Buchanan belonged. What a picture his words present -suspended manufactures, abandoned private enterprises, thousands of useful laborers idle and reduced to want. In his mes sage to the extra session of Congress President Cleveland paints a companion piece for the portrayal of President Buchanan thirty-six years earlier. In that message Mr. Cleveland said:

With plenteous crops, with abundan promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, suddenly financial distrust and fear have sprung up

The Democratic paralysis of 1857 followed

eleven years of a tariff for revenue only, but the paralysis of 1893 came when the country learned that the Cleveland regime had determined on changing from a protective to a revenue tariff. Mr. Buchanan attributed the stagnation to the defects of the Walker tariff, but, less a statessilver law the cause and in its repeal a remedy. That law was repealed; timid money owners took their deposits back to the banks, but not a factory started that had closed in the fear of another Walker tariff law or something worse. Much labor remains unemployed, and in nearly every industry, whether of manufacture or the women, with anxious faces, yet walk the streets of manufacturing towns or where employes were discharged a year ago, seeking employment in vain, to return to homes in which there is no joy. These unemployed find in the low prices attached to clothing in the stores bitter mockery when they look at their threadbare and faded garments and their hands find empty

Yes, Democratic history, on the coafession of Grover Cleveland, is repeating itself with a vengeance; and it will continue to repeat itself in reduced or no wages, winter soup houses and people who a

their birthright of employment to aliens

ONE CAUSE OF LOW-PRICED WHEAT Davy Hill.

The statistics of the Agricultural Bureau show that the American people, in the prosperous year of 1892, consumed 5.91 bushels of wheat per capita. During 1893, the first year of Clevelandism, the per capita consumption of wheat was 4.85 busnels. On the basis of a population of 65,000,000, these figures mean that 69,550,000 bushels less of wheat were consumed in this country in 1893 than in 1892. If that amount had been taken from the surplus in this country Jan. 1, 1894, there would have been little wheat "in sight" at that time to keep down prices, so that when the bountiful crop in Indiana was assured the price was reduced to 42 to 45 cents in Indianapolis and to less than 40 cents at other points in this State It was this surplus in the elevators and the granaries of the farmers which the American people, deprived of employment by the Democratic threat of tariff revulsion, could not buy to eat which beat down prices. Had that 70,000,000 bushels, in round numbers, been consumed as it was during the prosperous Republican year of 1892, wheat would not now be worth \$1.25 a bushel, as promised by Representative Bynum to the farmers of this district, but there is no reason why it should not have commanded 65 cents, instead of 43 or 45 cents. When the masses have the means with which to purchase, the products of the American farmer will be in demand at fair prices. The masses will have the means to purchase only when there is general employment and the high wages which the adequate protection of the American market to the American pro ducer can insure-the wages and the em-

The Pittsburg Dispatch has discovered that the iron people in that city had been building up a valuable trade with Cuba under the Harrison reciprocity treaty, which gave them advantages over competitors in other countries. As an English trade journal said recently, our manufacturers had driven the British out of Cuba; but now that trade is gone, Cuban merchants having written to that effect. One house had a good trade in plows, which were free under the Harrison treaty, but which now are debarred by a duty of per cent. This merchant concludes his let-

ployment of 1892.

I am afraid we shall have to go back to Spain (Bilboa) and England to get our iron in future, as duties will make your bar plates and square iron here too dear to compete with other countries.

Another Pittsburg house had opened market for boilers, but when the treaty ended and the duties were applied their Havana factor wrote:

Afraid of such tremendous disbursements as are to be looked for ahead of us, I desisted from ordering any bollers, and our - - , picked up all my friends and sold them boilers from

And yet Professor Wilson tells British wrest from them a large part of the commerce of the world!

Mr. Wilson assured the London Chamber of Commerce that the protection policy of the United States had served to promote the trade of other nations, and that under free trade American commercial and industrial interests would revive and flourish as never before. This is Mr. Wilson's crafty way of making it all right with party for having accepted an invicomplimentary · banquel England's by representatives of that no British Board of Trade telegraphed congratulations to McKinley or showed an anxiety to banquet him

The New York Times, which has been clinging desperately and through pitter disappointment and adversity to the idea that Democracy and reform can be united, is the elements of national wealth we find our | loud in its expressions of anger and disgust over the nomination of Hill. The Post, having alluded to Hill the day before the nomination as having given a 'lifetime of devotion to the most disreputable politicians and disreputable politics," could hardly be other than unhappy now. It is unhappy, nominee is not starting out well.

Democratic papers, tired of trying to de fend the tariff law and of making excuses for Democratic blunders, have gone to talk ing about the "billion-dollar Congress," meaning the Fifty-first, which was Repub lican, and the "profligacy" of the Harrison administration. They discreetly say nothing about the later billion-dollar Congress, which is Democratic, but then, to be sure what was waste and extravagance under Harrison is merely the necessary running expenses of the government under Cleve-

It is due to the Republican papers in Indiana to say that they are giving the cause most effective service in this campaign. It is most effective because in paragraphs they bring to thousands of voters, every week, practical facts which are convincing, While they proclaim the great service of those who make speeches, no one is likely to give them the credit for their silent but potential efforts.

The Democratic Philadelphia Times is moved to this ejaculation: "If Hill only had mendous fellow he would be!" It is a pity, truly, that the New York Democracy can find no man in its ranks who combines brains and character. It is a predicament so common in that party, however, that the New Yorkers will have many sympathizers.

American farmers who are selling off their sheep as fast as possible since the wool business in this country was destroyed by the Gorman law will hardly agree with said farewell to the protective system. The estrangement between the farmers and the Secretary of Agriculture is becoming very

It has been suggested that it would be well to can some of this superb weather for use about Christmas.

Thomas Foster, who has just been senenoed at London to three years' penal

le for a number of petty

criminals shows that the people of the re- cause a Democratic Congress has given craze, of which newspapers all over the country some time ago availed themselves to boom circulation. He has been living on his wits for years.

> (A mournful ballad setting forth how a virtuous and defenseless statesman was rudely wooed and forcibly espoused by a New York Democratic convention.)

Democrats were feeling blue, Ha, ha, the wooing o't, Flower knew a tning or two, Ha, ha, the woolng o't, Whitney smiled and turned asid Gaynor, waiting for the tide, Half consented, half denied, Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

Thus their wooing prospered ill. Ha, ha, the wooing o't, Till they buncoed Davy Hill. Ha, ha, the wooing o't, Faint of heart and sick of soul. Davy tried to shirk the role. But they shoved him in the hole, Ha, ha, the wooing o't.

Davy has a deal to lose, Ha, ha, the wooing o't. But he dare not now refuse, Ha, ha, the wooing o't, He must yield; but woe is me; 'Tis a fearful thing to see Grover whet his snickersnee.

Ha, ha, the wooing o't. Davy, Davy, fare you well; Ha, ha, the wooing o't, Who this tale of woe should tell? Dear, dear, the wooling o't, Tumbled in the dust and foam Of November's hippodrome, This his epitaph: "Gone home!"

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

-Nemo.

Ah, alas! the wooing o't.

Professional Jealousy. "It is queer you should presage disaster. remarked J. Caesar. "The other augur told me that I had a sure thing." "Call him an augur? Him? Why, he isn't even a respectable gimlet."

The Modern Pugilist. "I understand that Thumpetts and his manager had an awful row the other

"I should say they did. I saw it myself. I never saw a madder man than Thumpetts was. Why, he was actually almost mad enough to fight."

The Primal Cause. "What is the reason Noorich failed to get into high society? I thought he would have a sure thing of it after undergoing the operation for appendicitis.'

"He would, if it had not been for hi physician foolishly telling that it was caused by chewing toothpicks." A Business Mau. "No," said Mr. Haicede, "I ain't goin' to

ond-hand." "Vat?" shouted Mr. Achheimer. "I say it is second-hand. Second-hand clo'es is them that has been wore, ain't they? An' didn't I have to wear the suit

pay no ten dollars fer this suit. It's sec

when I tried it on?" "Vat a pity," said Mr. Achheimer, in admiration, "vat a pity it vas dot you vas prought up to pe a farmer. You got a pizness head dot vas simbly owit of sight."

#### THE INDIANA PRESS.

When Copoer hears from the Fifth district he will think it is in Maine,-Danville Congressman Bretz is reported to have said that the Democrats of the Second dis-

trict had "fooled the Republicans into voting the Populist ticket before, and would do so again."-Washington Gazette. Down in Bartholomew county the anti-Cooper men are turning out en masse to hear Hon. Jesse Overstreet discuss the issues of the day. Mr. Overstreet is making votes wherever he addresses the people. -Plainfield Progress.

speeches during the campaign and these are to be in his beloved Indiana. No President has ever retired from the White House with more respect since the days of George Washington.-Warren Review. The alleged good times which the Democratic papers are now shouting about as

Ex-President Harrison will make but four

already here seem to have brought along a reduction of wages in all lines of labor. It is to be hoped that wages will not continue to decrease as these good times increase. Republicans who are not at work should begin instantly and be in position to ap-

preciate the victory. Several good Democrats in this county are helping us now and quick work should be made of this revenue-tariff fake while there's lots help.-Martinsville Republican. The old soldier who can vote with the Populist party, whose platform is disregard

our governmental institutions, has forgotten that he fought four years to make this the best and strongest government the world.-Clay City Enterprise. If you haven't had enough of "Grover's clover" and want more of it, just vote for Bynum. He is one who helped sow the seed from which this luxuriant growth of "clover" came, Grover says the seeding

of law and government and contempt for

and harvesting, as it were, have not commenced yet. If you want it stopped give Henry your vote.—Pendleton Republican. If the Hon. Bob Bell wants to get rid of his ducats by inserting the name Elkhart in place of Allen in the proposition he made at Muncie the other day, and will come over here and bring his check book, we will show him how he can reduce his bank account as rapidly as the gold reserve is being reduced. "Bob" is a bluffer, if any-

thing.-Elkhart Journal. The people of Clinton county will see to it that no Democratic official will enter the courthouse this fall. They know that in the days gone by the gang, now thirsty and ever so hungry, not only proved incompetent, but were wholly corrupt. Every man the Republican ticket will be elected by a plurality that will simply paralyze the

opposition.-Frankfort News The Republican is informed that Stockslager said in his recent speeches at Buena Vista and Laconia that the new tariff bil would make cheaper clothing for the peoole, and that, later in his speech, he said wool would make that commodity nigher. These statements show the usua inconsistency of Democratic stumpers. It free wool makes higher wool how can clothing be cheaper?-Corydon Republican.

The Daily Press, the Democratic organ of this city, is doing all in its power to make a disturbance in the American tinplate factory here between the workmen and the proprietors. They are howling about a cut in wages, when no cut has been made. From good authority we learn that no cut is contemplated. In an interview with some of the workmen we learned that nothing has been announced to them regarding a cut,-Elwood Call Leader.

Congressman Taylor is being called or for many explanations, and while he is i the explaining business he might tell why the first removal of a postmester in this county was that of an old, crippled, broken-down soldier, who had given eminent satisfaction to the patrons of the office, to make room for a strong, healthy Democrat. Was that a fair specimen of his love for the soldier, of which some Democratic papers so glibly prate?—Gibson County Landor At the reunion of the Tenth Regimen

County Leader. held last week at Lebanon the veteran Gen. Manson was there. He told the boys: do not want to make a political speech. won't do it. I have two invitations to attend reunions in Ohio. One is the regiment commanded by Maj. William McKinley, one of the great men of the Nation, but I want to say to you, boys, that Indiana is proud of the fact that she can boast of having as her citizen the greatest living stars man-Benjamin Harrison."-Fowler Repub-

Democratic speakers and papers in Indiana are devoting much time and space to the biggest kind of a lie relative to the number of workmen employed in Wells's window-glass factory at Greenfield. And they say that wages have not been lowered.

men employed, there are 170, and those at a reduction of 221/2 per cent. in wages. Since the passage of the Wilson bill and reduc-tion in wages Mr. Wells has had a stand ing offer of \$10, payable to the person who can point out a Democrat in his employ. Prior to the passage of the bill there were numerous Democrats in that factory, but now they are changed .- Knightstown Ban-

It is usual for a Representative to live in his district and be in touch with his people, so that he may know their wants and how best to represent their interests. Bynum had only lived in Indianapolis a few years when he was first elected to Congress, and seven or eight years ago he moved his family to Washington, where all are practically residents. He is seldon seen in the district, except when he comes around asking for votes, and certainly knows but little of our wants or needs.

Greenfield Republican.

### ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Jules Verne's income, with all his tireless industry, has never averaged over £1,200

year. Mrs. Myra Gaddings, of Liverpool, has invented a reversible bonnet. It is so constructed that it can be changed in two minutes from a Gainsborough flaring brim to a dainty toque or widow's cap.

By far the most unique silver service ever made is owned by Mrs. John W. Mackay. It is said to have cost \$196,000. Mrs. Mackay furnished \$75,000 in weight of pure silver, besides paying \$121,000 for the work. The will of the late Edmund Yates con tained a clause in which he expressed the

desire that his jugular vein should be

opened immediately after the physician had pronounced him dead, in order to prevent the possibility of his being buried alive. N. P. Stanton has devised a scheme for the rebuilding of the Brooklyn Tabernacle by the issue of twenty-year, noninterestbearing bonds of the denominations of one, twenty and one hundred dollars, on which he is confident \$300,000 could be easily ob

Professor Roux, of Paris, at the recent hygienic congress at Buda Pesth, asserted that in the Paris hospitals 75 per cent, of the children inoculated with Behring's antidiphtheritine (serum taken from horses were saved, while of those not inoculated 60 per cent. died and only 40 per cent. sur-

A curious case of kleptomania is reported from Paris. A wealthy woman, noted for her wit and brilliancy, has a mania for stealing men's hats. She can create a hulfaballoo at a tea party or ball that makes things decidedly unpleasant. The hats are of no possible use to her or to any one else because she cuts out the crowns as soon as she gets them. Her malady has been called mania de chapeau.

Charles R. Pope, one of the old-time American actors, is organizing a series of musical entertainments for the big Music Hall in St. Louis, to be given monthly and beginning in November. He has secured the services of Seidl and his orchestra. Walter Damrosch, who will give a Wagner festival, and other leading talent. Mr. Pope, in may be remembered, was consul-general to Toronto under the Harrison administration

J. E. Winner, who years ago, and merely as a diversion, wrote the words and music of "Little Brown Jug." took the precaution to copyright the production, which sold up in the hundred thousands and realized tidy sum for its author. Mr. Winner's brother "Sep" is the composer of Mocking Bird," which made for him small fortune. Curiously, the author of "The Jug," one of the most popular of drinking songs, always has been a total ab-

Lady Somerset thinks the bicycle is going to bring a train of benefits to the working classes. "A revolution," she says, "Is being slowly wrought that will entirely change the aspect of life for working girls. The country, with all its recreative charms, will soon be at their doors. The privilege hitherto belonging to the rich-a Saturday to Monday in the country when the suitry air makes town intolerable—is fast becoming possible to them, and the new friend that brings with it these fresh hopes is none other than that swift steed of steel, the bi-

A WAIL OF ANGUISH.

The President's Personal Organ on the Nomination of Hill. New York Times.

Where does the Hill leadership lead and what are its fruits? Last year it led to the defeat of all the Democratic candidates for State offices and to the election of a Repub lican Assembly. More than that, the wave of angry popular protest swept the Republicans into unexpected control in the constitutional convention. That convention has prepared and will submit at the polls an abominably unfair and partisan legislative apportionment scheme that will become a part of the Constitution if ratified, and will for the next twenty years put it out of the power of the Democrats to gain control of the State Legislature. Should the resentment of Mr. Hill's part in the stealing of the Senate prove lasting enough and stern enough to defeat him this year, his leadership would be chargeable with the practical destruction of the Democratic party in the

This is not politics, it is madness. this year, when the set of the current is distinctly away from the Democratic party. it has been the unreserved opinion that New York could be carried only by a Democratic candidate above faction and of great strength with the people. Mr. Hill is the embodiment of faction in its bitterest form, and the fate that befell his agent last year fate of the ticket now headed by him. It is useless to seek for full approval of the convention's action among the opponents of the present State organization. Mr. Hill's speech in support of Mr. Cleve-land and replying to Mr. Gorman, his seeming candid profession of a desire to see the party united, and the broad and in many respects admirable speech made by on Tuesday in the convention have modified somewhat the opinions entertained him. These things are creditable to him, but they fall far short of making him either acceptable or advisable as a candi-The enthusiasm that he may inspire among his own organization will not compensate for the disapproval and apprehension with which his candidacy is elsewhere regarded. The party goes into an up-hil fight weakened by the old division, irritated by suspicion of bad faith, and in unmistakable alarm as to the result, a feeling that is by no means confined to the ranks of the anti-snappers. Disappointment at the outcome of their own convention, however, will not make Mr. Platt's nominees any more attractive to Democrats. The behavior of the convention toward the contesting delegations from this city and from Brooklyn was narrow, brutal and brainless. The delegations it excluded are fairly representative of the vital force, the igence and the capacity for growth of the Democratic party. The flower of the party's youth is in this class of its membership. To shut the door in their faces is to restrict its organized membership to the stale old machine types, infertile and un There is death and destruction for the party in this kind of management. It is

unintelligent and unnatural. It dries up enthusfasm, weakens party attachments and destroys the basis of party loyalty. The T'mes would not do its duty to the Democracy if it failed to denounce the work of the convention, begun in unusua hopefulness and ending in this act of in-credible folly. The Democratic party has lost a great opportunity.

A Chapter of Unpublished History. Philadelphia Record.

It is said that the difference between Senator Hill and Senator Murphy on the one hand and President Cleveland on the other might have been settled at the be-Senators been willing to accept the olive branch of peace as tendered by the administration. More than a year ago overtures o peace were made to the New York Senators by a gentleman directly rep the administration. They were told they should control more than the lion's share of federal patronage if they would make terms with the administration and in return give the adherents of the President in New York a fair share of the State patronage. The administration did not ask for half of the State patronage, but would be satisfied with a smaller amount. In pursuance of this scheme of reconciliation Messrs. H d Murphy were invited to the Whit House to dinner, at which time it was pro posed to bury the political hatchet forever The invitation to dinner was coldly declined as were also the overtures for peace. Since then-according to the administration pe ple, by whom this chapter of unpublished political history is now given out for the first time—the two New York Senators have waged unceasing war upon the administra-tion. They have held up scores of nominations of men who belong to the wing of the party represented by the President, and in other ways have used their influence to embarrass the administration.

Perfunctory. etroit Tribune.

HOME LIFE IN RUSSIA

AN AMERICAN WOMAN TELLS HER EXPERIENCE IN RENTING A HOUSE.

Luxurious Exterior Is Often a Whited Sepulcher Hiding Domestic Dry Bones and Miseries.

Philadelphia Inquirer.

An American-the circumstances of whose life compel her to live in Rusisa-writes: "The housekeeping here is very expressive of the real character of the people. When I first came all my preconceived ideas seemed to be quite upset.

"The first dinner we went to was the

most beautiful thing I ever saw. Such

flowers, such gold and silver plate, such exquisite porcelains and such beautiful service. The table was a square of oak as black as ink, and as polished as marble. Very wisely they had not hid its beauty under a cloth. Its only covering was two strips of splendid old altar lace laid along each edge under the plates. Up the middle of the table marched twelve candlesticks, two and two, and these were of that lovely Venetian glass which has the milky green of shallow sea water thickly powdered with gold dust. They were made in those fantastic dragon shapes of which the Venice glass workers are so fond, and the shades were of delicate gold filigree, hardly heavier than cobwebs, set over pale violet

silk. There were thirty or forty tiny gold vases set about the table everywhere, filled with white and purple double violets--just careless little clusters with long stems, and a few leaves. At each plate stood a small forest of wine glasses, each one a gem of the Venetian factories, making a charming mass of translucent color, milky green amethyst and gold. All the forks and spoons and knives were works of art, with handles of gold, of carved ivory, of porcelain or o the beautiful Russian enamels and cisele

"Everything one touched, or handled, or used in any way was a delight to the eye, and the many men who served us simply moved like shadows.

ENCHANTING WOMEN. "The women were the most beautiful, once was the Glen House. high-bred creatures I ever saw-such grace, with which they slipped from one tongue to another without, apparently, knowing any difference as to facility-in English, German, French or Russian-fairly took away one's breath. And then such gowns and jewels. I have never seen women so well dressed anywhere outside of America. The men weren't quite so nice. They had heavy faces, and brushed their hair straight up like a scrubbing brush in that odious continental fashion, but they were quite as brilliant and accomplished as the women and the effect of the whole was of the last perfection of civilization, luxury and

'At first it was all like that-everything was so picturesque, so graceful and luxurious that we congratulated ourselves on being obliged to live in Russia. We saw only the pleasant side-the outside of life. Finally we grew very tired of living in a hotel and concluded we would rent a furnished house for the season. There was one which had taken my fancy greatly. It was occupied by people we knew and was particuarly picturesque.

"The owners were rich people and the had furnished it in a semi-Oriental fancy. which pleased me tremendously. Since Russian influence has become paramount in Persia the best of the Persians looms confine themselves to supplying the Russian market, and the walls of this house were hung throughout with the most beautiful rugs I had ever seen. It made the most charming picture when one went in out of the bitter cold to have a cup of afternoon tea there, and was ushered into this drawing room, hung with these gorgeous mosaics of color, wide, low divans all round the room, more splendid rugs under foot the samovar steaming on a pearl inlaid table, low lights making a soft, rich gloom and a faint smell of incense mingled with the perfume of the heaps of hothouse flowers. So that when I heard these acquaintances were going to Paris and wanted to let their house as it stood I said at once I would take it, without taking the precau-

tion of examining it. UGLY REVELATIONS.

"The day after they left I went over I wanted made before moving in, and to order a thorough house cleaning. To my

amazement I found no bed chambers. "But where did the family sleep?" asked the woman in charge. 'Oh, no place in particular,' she replied, quite as if that were a matter of course; 'wherever they happened to be when they were sleepy. Sometimes in the drawing room, sometimes here; there are divans everywhere, you

"'But didn't they take off their clothes gasped in horror. "Generally; but one doesn't need a bed chamber for that. One just rings for servant to bring some negligee or night

dress, and the same servant takes away the clothes one drops off and fetches duret to spread over one. "That was enough. That drawing room had lost all its charms for me. Inquiry developed that when one woke up in these a servant, who came with a breakfast tray, and one ate where one had slept. Investigation showed that in the midst of all this luxury and beauty the commonest necessities and conveniences were wanting. With a sinking heart I made out a list as long as my arm of what it would be necessary to purchase to make the house a possible abode for an American. Then I took up the subject of housecleaning and suggested that all the rugs had better come down from the walls and be thoroughly cleaned and shaken before being hung up again. The servant was very dubious. They

had not been taken down for years. "'All the more need for it, then,' said and lifted one corner only to drop it again with a cry of disgust. Behind these glowing colors and rich designs were peacefully dwelling untold thousands of beetles, roaches and creeping things not to be named. I gave one swift glance under the divans, and, picking up my skirts, fled for my life. Apparently, for years, when the rooms had been swept everything had simply been pushed under the convenient hiding place of the divans, and my hasty inspection showed an indescribable collection of dust, hair, moldy crusts, dirty gloves, combs, broken glass, pins, handkerchiefs-any and everything that would ordinarily be found in an American ash can. "I finally realized that the whole incident was very characteristic of Russian civilization. They are a people who say, "Give us the fuxuries of life and we won't ask for the necessities."

THE END OF HIS STRING. The Young Khedive May Be Shorn of His Power in Egypt. Marquise De Fontenov.

From London I hear that the days of the young Khedive as ruler of Egypt are numbered and that he has at length reached the end of his tether. As soon as he learned of the arrest of his relative and pet crony, Ali Pacha Cherif, and of his aid de camp Wacyf Pacha, on a charge of purchasing slaves, he telegraphed from Geneva orders commanding their liberation and forbidding their being brought before the court-mar tial which sits en permanence for the purpose of dealing with offenses against the anti-slave trade laws. But on it being intimated to him that the trial would take place notwithstanding his commands, he vielded with a bad grace and withdrew his

Ali Pacha, whom I well quite an old man, tall, over six feet high, very slim, with a wig of long, black hair and a mustache dyed the same color. He is the elder brother of that Khalil Bey of Parislan celebrity who spent such large sums at cards during the reign of Napoleon III, his forty-eight-hour contest with Paul Demidoff at the Jockey Club remaining on record as one of the most memorable feats of the kind in the French capital. There was literally no end to Khalil Bey's extravagances and eccentricities, and certainly no Oriental ever played so conspicuous a part in the fashionable history of any European

Khalil left a widow, a cousin of the Khedive, the Princess Nasle, who lives at Cairo, and is one of the few Oriental ladies who does not hesitate to go into society and to invite masculine strangers of dis-tinction to her table without deeming i necessary to veil her features. It is probably to this freedom that must be attributed in a great measure the many scandalous stories current both there and in the various European capitals concerning her alleged intrigues with foreigners, and if every tale about her is to be believed, there is scarcely a good-looking European of mark who has visited Calve.

day that the young Khedive felt himself constrained to admonish her on the extravagance and impropriety of her behavior. As for All Pacha Cherif, he is so imnensely wealthy that any mere fine would be no punishment at all to him. There is no one in Egypt who possesses more mag-nificent horses, while his gardens in old Cairo are one of the sights of the Egyp-tian capital. He must be at least seventy years of age, and I cannot help feeling surprised at his having lived so long, since he gave me the impression fif.een years ago of being a broken old debauchee. Wacyf Pacha, his fellow criminal, is a tall, soldierly-looking man with a heavy mustache, very quiet, and devoted to the reigning family. Indeed, I should not at all wonder if he had not allowed bimself to be put forward in order to shield the real culprit. For, as I have had occasion to state before in these columns, the young Khedive is a great fancier of pretty slaves, his tastes in that respect being encouraged rather than discountenanced by his terribly ambitious mother, who, notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, far from being eager to find him a wife, is strongly opposed to his marrying. She knows full well that as soon as he weds a woman of his own rank, or possibly even a daughter of the Sultan, which would be a grand match for him, her own at present powerful influence over her son would have to give way to that which his wife is almost certain to wield over him. But there is no such danger so ong as he remains single and contented

with slaves both white and black. As soon as it is once brought definitely home to the English people that his palaces at Ismailia and Koubeh are simply crowded vith young slaves purchased since the Khedive's accession to the throne there will be such an outcry on the part of the respectable middle classes of England, France and Germany, to whose voices their respective governments cannot afford to turn a deaf ear, that he will be deposed n favor of his young brother, who promses to prove more easy to manage. Young Abbas is aware of this, or at any rate has an inkling thereof, for he has not permitted his brother to return to Egypt since he ascended the throne.

### BICYCLING DOWN A MOUNTAIN.

Wheelman's Exciting Ride and a Wheelwoman's Placid Journey. Portland Daily Press.

One of Portland's well-known wheelmen, Mr. Perez T. Griffin, has just had an experience on Mount Washington that will afford a lesson and warning to others who nay visit that region. Mr. Griffin went to North Conway on the train and then wheeled to Fabyans at the foot of Mount Washington. There he put his wheel onto the express car of the little railroad and rode to the Tip Top House. From the summit a carriage road leads down the mountain eight miles toward the site where

Before the burning of that hotel this carriage road was kept in good condition, and bicyclists have ridden down it, even on the old-fashioned high wheels. Mr. Griffin was told at the summit that the road was in bad condition, washed out and gullic' in many places. But he is used to riding hills, and can stop his machine half way down Grove-street hill, locally famous among wheelmen for its steep Therefore, thinking that to ride down would Griffin started. ridden down this road will remember its steep descents and sharp turns, with rocky wall on the upper side and the rock-elad abyss on the other. As he had been told that he was unlikely to meet any team, Mr. Griffin proceeded with greater assurance, although his speed soon became such as to give him considerable alarm. Holding his brake so hard that his hand and arm were numb, and back-pedaling with all his might, he yet sped downward at a speed that began to alarm him. But the assurance received at the Tip Top House that no teams were likely to be met was comforting the flying

Suddenly, rounding a sharp curve about third of the way down, a team appeared coming up. Several alternatives presented themselves to Mr. Griffin, and each of them was full of peril. To pass the team was impossible. He might go over the outer edge of the road and fall on to the rocks below, or dash himself against the rocks of the inner edge, or run into the team, or make a flying leap off his machine. To stop was impossible, for he was straining every muscle at brake and pedal without lessen-

ing the speed at all. Mr. Griffin decided to leap, at the same time keeping hold of the machine if possible. It is not a difficult matter for a bicyclist to leap from his machine while riding at speed and land on his feet. But to keep the feet on a steep down grade under such circumstances is very hard. In this when the rider's feet struck the earth they bounded off again, and he flew several feet beside his machine, only to bound again as his feet touched the earth. But he managed to keep both himself and his machine from falling off the road, and at the very nose of the approaching horse managed to stop. It was an exceedingly narrow escape and only a perfectly trained rider could have accomplished it.

At the Half-way House Mr. Griffin took the advice of the keeper and lashed his brake until he could scarcely turn the wheel. With the aid of this and by back pedaling he managed to make the rest of the way with much trouble and danger, the road being very bad. His tire was nearly torn to pieces, the outer tube being almost skinned off, leaving the inner tube bare in several places

At the foot of the mountain Mr. Griffin was told that a few days before a young ady had coasted down on her bicycle safe ly by means of a novel device. Securing a log of wood six or eight feet long, she attached it to her bicycle by means of a This served as a drag. Then, bearing hard on the brake and back pedaling, she managed to reduce her speed to the limit of safety. But there are dangers to such a device, since if the log should catch behind a rock or in a gully in the road the

# THE TOPEKA DRESS.

rider might be thrown

It Extends from Waist to Knee, and Is Indorsed by the New York Sun.

We have a pitcure of the new Topeka dress for women. We regret to say that if is not a pretty dress. The cloth leggings are baggy and clumsy, and give the trupression that their wearers are knockkneed and have swelled ankles. The "Turkish trousers" would be laughed at by the gravest old Turk in all Turkey; and if any Turk living in New York were to see a Topeka woman with them on, he would certainly exclaim, "Allah is great." The Topeka skirt is the funniest article of the new Topeka costume for Topeka women. It may be worn either loose or close; but we should think the loose style might be better adapted to some shapes. It is indescribable.

We would rather like to see here a Topeka woman in the Topeka dress. She could enjoy a very merry day by taking a forenoon tramp up the Bowery, an afternoon walk down Broadway, and an evening stroll in the Tenderloin district. It might be necessary to call out the whole of the police force for the preservation of the public solemnity; but we would not care for that, nor would the woman in leggings care a snap for it

The Populist party of Kansas is in favor of the new Topeka dress, and we must hope that a suitable plank for upholding it will be put in the Populist platform. It must needs be a big plank, cut to suit each article of wear from the Kansas boots to the Greenland leggings under the Turkish trousers, and thence to the sunflower on

By the way, we cannot imagine why the Turkish style goes only from waist to knee. An orthodox Turkish woman, faithful to the Koran and the fashions of her country, conceals her face when she is at large by wearing a thick veil over it, so that only her eyes are revealed. It is the privilege of her husband alone to behold her unveiled face when she is out of the world's sight. Now it is evident that the lady Turks of Topeka, who are determined to wear the trousers while discarding the face-concealing veil, are not of the real Purkish cast. They are unworthy of both lopeka and Turkey, less worthy of Turkey han Topeka. We say they ought to wear the impenetrable veil of feminine Turkish nodesty over their faces, which would thus meet the gaze of only those who have a right to see them. As, however, the Topeka women have begun to imitate Turkey, they may yet swathe their heads in a way would cause a Turk to wreathe her face in smiles. If they do not we shall look upon them as coquettes The Topeka reformers are not afraid They have organized "relief squads," which are to march over the State in Turkish trousers for the purpose of promoting the use of them. We invite any one of these relief squads to visit New York, and we

They Typified Harmony.

New York Mail and Express. Ex-President Harrison and Governor Mc-Kinley walking, arm in arm, into the presence of that great Indiana audience, typified in mute but stirring eloquence the harmony and unity of the Republican nosts throughout the country. This inspiring spectacle very properly produced the most enthusiastic applause from the great multienthusiastic applause from the great mu-tude. The two speeches delivered by the two most conspicuous Republican Isada presented sentiments and arguments cha

mise it a tremendous reception in City

Hall square. There are here a good many

real and living Turks, who will surely en-joy the sight of it, not less than it will be

njoyed by the common run of the popula

tion. We await the first of the Turkish squads of Topeka women. We smile while